SHOULD BE CONDUCTED. profesons of Suggestions Received in Wash-Ington Nowadays—A Battalton of Elephanto One Retion—Theories of Yellow Force Cures —A Mentuckton Advises the Cos of Whiskey.

Wannington, April 30 .- A considerable element of the population of the United States appears to have constituted Itself a Committee or the Conduct of the War. The two military cotablishments are simply inundated with sun tions as to how this thing and that ought to cone. The fixed of suggestion has slopped over the dikes, and the clerks of the two war branches are the sufferers. They are working overtime addressing circulars to the makers of . suggestions printed circulars, courteously acnowledging the receipt of suggestions and getting along moderately well with the tried and tested resources already at hand or in process of development, the suggestions will "recaive proper consideration" at the proper time. Ninety-nine per cent of these suggestions may e termed rubbish pure and simple; the remaining I per cent, of them are dreamful, imprac le, out of the question-disordered mental exudations of the sort known as pipe trances.

A man whose suggestion is dated Sedalia Mo., and who subscribes bimself "Scipio Casar MacCord, Warrior," advises the Secretary of War to immediately seize all the elephants now in the United States with circuses and forming part of the menageries of zoological gardens and to make up an elephant battalion to assist

"yu noe," he adds, "mr sekertry that a elefant Is a horld loking beest and A hunnered elefants with gatli n guns on Ther baks wud simpley thunder with Them greesers and skar Them into the nex Whirld."

Scipio Casar MacCord, Warrior," was duly informed through the medium of a printed cir-cular that his elephant idea would be considered later. It probably will not be, though, for the War Department will in all likelihood decline to develop enthusiasm over any future experiment with foreign and unacclimated quadrupeds after the fizzling out of that bunch of reindeer for the Klondike.

The danger of yellow fever in the army of invacion has brought to the War Department few thousand letters on the subject. A woman living at Baker City, Or., who writes "Faith Curist" after her name, and frankly confesses that she was pover in the vellow fever country and never saw a case of yellow jack in her life, informs the Secretary of War that this yellow fever scare is really foolish, my dear, brilliant sir."
"Yellow fever," she writes, "is, like a good

many other ills of this life, purely a matter of the human imagination, and the human imagine they are going to get yellow fever, and they just get it. All they have got to do, when the yellow fever, with its frightful mien, creeps tealthily toward them, is to say to themselves: 'I won't get yellow'fever; I can't get yellow fever; I am yellow'fever proof; I was meant to some other way than from yellow fever. and behold, dear sir, they surely won't get yellow fever. Too much imagination is at the bottom of all trouble. With all the trouble I have had, I am sure if I had not long ago said to myself. You have no trouble at all—you are just as happy as can be, why, I am sure, dear, high sir, that I do not know what I would have done. If you will only tell the poor soldier men—the great, noble things—Mr. Secretary, to say to themselves when they put foot on Cuba Liore, 'No, sir, I am not going to give way to yellow fever,' why, dear, high sir, I am perfectly certain that not a one of them will die from that imaginary plague. Will you, dear sir!"

This faith curist was told, in a written communication, that the soldiers would be recommended to keep their heads about them, and to observe the every-day rules of health, but that the department could not undertake to exercise any control over their imaginations.

A Raleigh, N. C., man suggests that, in view of the "discovery last year" that yellow fever is caused by a microbe, the War Department should send a lot of agents down to the countries where the yellow fever now prevails, have them corral a few billion of the yellow fever germs, and begin to inoculate gradually the soldiers who are going to enter Cuba, so that by the time they get there they will be free from the danger, of contarion.

A Momphis, Tenn., man who says in his letter low fever. Too much imagination is at the

get there they will be free from the danger of contagion.

A Memphis, Tenn., man who says in his letter that he has had yellow fever three times treats the whole yellow fever scare with derision. He tells the Secretary of War that, far from being dangerous, yellow fever is only a trifling affiction, and the general tenor of his letter would seem to indicate that he rather enjoyed his three doses of it.

"Yellow jack is good for a man," he says in conclusion. "It don't do no harm to nobody. The folks that dies has somethin' else the matter with them when they git it. Now the yellow jack built me up every time I hed it. It nocked the malerie out of me, and I tuk on about thirty pouns of flesh after I had at all three times. I'm as hard as a nut now, and I haugh hard every time the folks I know git scart when the jack gits up this away."

A Kentucky gentleman, who perhaps has the title of Colonel prelixed to his name for conversational use, informs the Secretary of War that good mellow whiskey, and heaps of it, is all the

A Kentucky gentleman, who perhaps has the title of Colonel prefixed to his name for conversational use, informs the Secretary of War that good mellow whiskey, and heaps of it, is all the soldiers who are to enter Cuba need to keep them sound as trivets.

"Plenty of good liquor, preferably the article of liquor made in this State, is what our good men need to ward off yellow fever or anything else. Let them have all of it they ask for. It won't do them any harm. These fellows that say that whiskey is bad in a yellow fever country adon't know what they are talking about. I was in New Orleans during three yellow fever epidemics, and the yellow fack did not get me. I should think, too, that this treatment would be popular among the men, and keep them in good humor, which is more than half the battle.

This Kentuckian was informed by the army medical department that while the coolous whiskey ration might no doubt "be popular with the men and keep them in good humor." it might also involve certain other serious disadvantages, which fact precluded the possibility of adopting the suggestion intact.

A Connecticut man, who adds to his signature. "An American for twelve generations back," demands that Secretary Alger pick out all the foreigners in the United States Army, form them into a brigade, and send them into Cuba first. to bear the brunt of the initial shock and fever infection. "Let them work for their citizenship," this man writes.

A New York man writes to the Secretary of the Navy that he has perfected a sort of overall device whereby he is positive he can convert the largest vessels of war, even unto the first-class battleships, into submarine torpedo boats. "Thus," says this queer genius in describing his contrivance, "we can take the Iowa, for instance, and eink her in twenty fathoms of water, load her guns, pull her to the surface, peck at the enemy, and pop away at them, and then sink into the water for reloading, and he desires Mr. Long to make a hard-and-fast appointment with him in order that he may ex

EXPENSES OF TOURISTS ABROAD. The Total Estimated at \$700,000,000 a Year -Nice Made Rich by Foreigners.

The amount of money expended by tourists in Europe bas, if official records abroad are to be accepted as authentic, increased enormously of late years. There has been recently filed with the Swiss Minister of Finance and Customs at Herne a detailed statement of hotel receipts in that country, from which it appears that the gross receipts of Swiss botels rose from 52,800,-000 francs in 1880 to 114,383,000 in 1894. The entire annual expenses of the Swiss Republic amount in a year to between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 francs (the budget for this year is given at the latter figure), and it would seem, therefore, very much as if the hotels of Switzer therefore, very muon as it the notes of switzerland take in in a year more than the Government
itself does. The Swiss figures are not the only
ones furnished in Europe recently on this point.
A French record shows that every year there are
270,000 foreigners who pass from a fortnight to
a whole winter on the Riviera. Every person
is aspposed to expend on an average 1,000
francs, or \$200, in the country. In other words,
the foreign visitors spend in the country every
winter the sum of \$54,000,000. The English
are put down as contributing one-third of this
amount; the French themselves contribute another third; Germans, Belgians, Dutch. Rudiaus, and Americans contribute the remainder.
From being a poor country when it was annexed
to France, in 1860, Nice has become one of the
richest departments of the republic.
Bome figures recently compiled of the revenues to hotels from tourist in Paris show the
average number of foreign visitors to be 60,000.
It is customary to estimate at 10 francs, or \$2, a
lag the hotel bills of strangers in Paris. Estimating at \$2 a day such the hotel bills of 60,000
ourists, and at about as much more their other
suitsys, it is to be seen that tourists in Paris
un be put down for an expenditure of nearly
quarter of a million dollars a day.
The total sum expended by tourists in Europe and take in in a year more than the Government

an be put down for an expenditure of nearly quarter of a million dollars a day.

The total sum expended by tourists in Europe a year is probably not very far from \$700,000, and a very considerable portion of this man from the pockets, the purses, and the inters belances of Americans, who are provingly the most liberal among travellers.

Instant come second, Brazilians third.

WHY A SUROR WORKERD.

They were talking of jurors and juries, and the man from the South told the story of the embarracement of a coroner's jury with which he had to do.

"I got a telephone meseage," he said, "from s mill village about fifteen miles below my town that a man had been lynched and left hanging there during the day. The man who sent the nessage told me that his people were afraid to violate the law by disturbing the body, and trate or coroner or somebody and send him down, as it was hanging by the roadside. It was Saturday night and folks wouldn't like to drive by the body on the way to church. I asked him, if his people were so confoundedly squeamish about the law, how it was that the body came to be there. It struck me that after they had hanged the man without a magistrate they might cut him down without one. He said he hadn't asked me for any casuistries or legal technicalities, that there were times when onblie sentiment demanded a magistrate's presence and other times when it didn't and if I was any friend of his, not to allow disturbance of public

warship to be committed by a body. I hunted up a magistrate named Jim Oakes, and we drove down together. It was pretty late when we got to the village, but most of the male population was in a store waiting for us. I found that the man who had been hanged had committed a particularly atrocious crime and had been captured in an adjoining county. Then the men who caught him had brought him back across the river that is the county boundary line, and he had been hanged up just inside our line.

"It is a mistake to think that our people

haven't a commercial and economical spirit, These men who brought this fellow back twenty miles explained that they could have lynched im just as well where they caught him because he had tried to save them trouble by confessing. but they thought that as the crime was com mitted on our side it was only fair that our county should pay the expenses of the inquest and burial. The man agreed to this himself, county should pay the expenses of the inquest and burial. The man agreed to this himself, and said he'd just as lief go twenty miles to be lynched as to have it done right there, but he asked as a particular favor that a magistrate who lived in his neighborhood shouldn't be called to hold the inquest—had a grudge against him and didn't want him to get the fee. Down in our country people who are bought up properly are always mighty considerate of a man's feelings when they are going to lynch him; no use having him go on over the big divide with any malice against anybody. It had been a nice, quiet, sociable, unanimous kind of affair with no fuss about it, and we found the fellow swinging from a bent sapling with his hat drawn over his eyes all proper. The only ugly thing was that the sapling bent and swayed with the wind. It was a starlight hight and his feet just cleared the ground so that he looked as if he was doing some kind of a slow jig out there on the hillside by himself.

"Well we had him cut down, and a doctor."

some kind of a slow lig out there on the fillside by himself.

"Well, we had him cut down, and a doctor looked him over, and Jim Oakes deputized me as constable to catch a jury. I picked the first fourteen men I saw in the crowd that had fol-lowed us, and we adjourned over to a cabin near by. Oakes settled himself behind a table, and the jury was ranged against the wall. A one-eyed man named Homer was made foreman.
"I noticed that the jurors were uncomfort-able, and kept shifting about and looking at each other. The foreman rolled his one eye every which way, and just as I began to take the dector's testimony he cleared his throat and said to me:

"We went outside together, and then he turned around and faced me like a man who had trouble on his mind. He was pretty mad,

"'You an' Jim Oakes is damned smart, he said, and I knew he was trying to be satirical I asked him if he had led me out there to tell me what everybody knew and what we had

done.
"'Well, you're damned smart, that's what
you are, was all he said for a while. He kept
getting closer up to me and glaring out of his one eye. "'Well, what have we done!' I seked him

"'Well, what have we done? I asked him again.

"'You've played hell, that's what you've done,' he growled. 'Here you've gone an' made me fo man of this here jury, an' I holp at the hangin' an, what's more, every damned man on the jury an' every damned man in this here crowd here was thar and seen me a-doin' it. Now I'm in a nice fix, ain' II. An' all because you an' Jim Oakes a-tryin' to put on some atyle aroun' here.
"Now, gentlemen," said the man from the

style aroun' here." "Now, gentlemen," said the man from the South, "what was I to do? If we had dismissed that jury we not only couldn't have got another that night, but we would have had to call all hands as witnesses, which would have caused

What is you will be a selected to the man from the South, "and showed Homer where the printed form said, 'The State of South Carolina vs. the dead body of —.' I told him that meant that the corpse was on trial. Certainly nobody that the corpse was on trial. Certainly nobody that the corpse was on trial. vs. the dead body of ——.' I told him that meant that the corpse was on trial. Certainly nobody else was. He said he reckoned that was so, too. Then I asked him if he had any blas for or against the deceased person, and he said he reckoned he hadn't, so I told him that as a juror he couldn't be a witness and wasn't supposed to have any personal knowledge of anything on earth, but was sworn to well and truly try and true deliverance make according to the evidence. That a sound proposition of law!"

The lawyer said doubtfully he supposed it was, and asked about the result.

The lawyer said doubtfully he supposed it was, and asked about the result.

"The doctor testified that the man came to his death from strangulation," replied the man from the South, "and I asked three distinct times if anybody else knew anything about it. One old man identified the body by name and said he saw it hanging. I found afterward that he'd been down the river fishing and was the only man in the estlement who wasn't present, and could therefore be as are witness. The verdict was 'death at the hands of persons to the jury unknown."

HIS SPITE TRUNK.

A Suburbanite's Scheme for Getting Even With the Battroad Me Mad a Grudge Against.

"The lengths to which a man will sometimes to avenge a real or fancied injury are amuseing," said a conductor on a suburban train one morning last week. "Do you see that prosperous-looking, middle-aged man in the third seat on the left 1 Well, sir, he must be worth at least \$100,000, from the style of country place be supports up on the Sound. You will find in the oaggage car a big battered-looking old trunk with his name and address painted on it in large letters. Every morning when that man comes into New York his trunk comes with him, and when he goes home at night the trunk is on board. Between trips it rests in the baggage room in New York or at the station in the country where its owner gets off. That trunk has been travelling back and forth for two seasons now, and it's an awful nuisance.

The reason for this is: Two years ago this man was thrown down in the car by a sudden jolt and he sued the road for \$25,000 damages. He wasn't injured a particle, but he stated that he had been waiting to sue the road for something for a long time. Well, he was unable to prove carelessness on the part of the road or injury to himself, and he lost his case. He was injury to himself, and he lost his case. He was an angry man, and if he had not had an expensive home on our line he would not have used the road. He looked around for some way to get even and he hit upon the trunk idea. He found that he was entitled to the transportation of 100 pounds of bagsage on each trip. He rigged up this big trunk, the largest one that he could find, and put in enough lead to make it weigh just 100 pounds. So that every one might know that he was revenging himself he painted his name in large lettera, on the trunk. Every morning he has it checked into New York and every night he checks it home again. During the trip he usually walks through the bagsage car to gloat over the sight of it. He gots a lot of fun out of it, but it means a lot of bother also. He must get to the station ton or fifteen minutes before his train leaves in order to check his trunk. I have known him to miss a train rather than leave that thing behind. Every man who rides in our train knows that old trunk now. It's a nulsance, of course, but we have got used to it and we don't kick. The owner of the trunk thinks that he is getting even with the road, and he made out a little statement at the end of last season showing how much bagsage he had foxed the road to carry. He sent it to the treasurer of the road but I never heard that he received any reply. Funny trick, isn't't I on angry man, and if he had not had an ex-

Producing a Salt-Water Breed of Youds

From the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. Just to do something extra and out of the ordinary before he departs for Europe, Mr. J. Maraden, the Agricultural Commissioner, will develop a sea toad, for the use of certain island districts, where standing fresh water is scarce. Mr. Maraden is a firm believer in evolution, and will follow lines suggested by Darwin. Already toads have been produced in brackish waters. This tells the Commissioner that he cannot fail. For the next outture he will make the water Into tells the Commissioner that he cannot fail.
For the next culture he will make the water
still more saity, and at shout the fourth or fifth
breeding will try pure sea water. He is confident that the plan will work out correctly. In
the undertaking Mr. Maraden has received
much encouragement from Prof. Koebele, the
Government entomologist, and from other
friends.

CORDITE -AND ITS POWERA

THE SOLDALLED SHORESHERS FOR-DER SOW USED IN BIG GUNS. It Is Beally a dwelcless Projellant-Stages to

Envention from the Black Powder to This Explosive—The Mothed of Handfacture tis Constituents and High Ballfelle Fower Since the advent of the speady torpede boat and since rapid-firing guns have been placed on battleships and cruisers, an explosive that would allow to the officers and gunners an unbstructed view of an enemy under all conditions has been sought and thousands of dollars have been expended in the effort to obtain a satisfactory substitute for black gunpowder. Cordite, the latest explosive is said to be the most satisfactory propellant of modern times for,naval warfare, and the general expert opinion seems to be that in a few years gunowder as now understood will have vanished.

The earliest records of established powder allis show that there was only one in operation in 1590, this one being in England. During the were purchased by the English Government. They are still conducted by it. The Faversham Mills, which up to that date were the largest in the world, passed into the hands of a private cor poration in 1815. The manufacture of pewder was continued without much improvement, ex cept in the efficiency of the grinding and mixing machinery, until about thirty-five years ago, th formula for black powder being saltpetre 75 parts, charcoal 15 parts, and sulphur 10 parts, the whole forming a mechanical mixture and not a chemical compound.

The actual chemical result of the explosion of charge of gunpowder cannot be told with ac curacy. The general idea of what happens is that when the temperature of the igniting agent reaches 482 degrees Fahrenheit the sulphur bursts into flame; the saltpetre, acted upon highly charged, and, combining with the charcoal, forms carbonic acid and oxide, while the nitrogen is liberated. The products of combus tion are approximately 57 per cent, of solid matter and 43 per cent, of permanent gases.

In earlier days of ordnance only small grains of powder were used, but as the guns increased in size the size of the grains was also increased to pebble size and afterward to the various prismatic sizes and forms that were popular decade ago. The reason for increasing the size of the powder grains was that the small grain powder gave a great igniting surface, and at times the charge was consumed before the projectile was fairly in motion, producing initial wave pressures in the breach of the gun that were of a highly danger-ous character. With a larger grain there is less burning surface exposed, which naturally exerts a continuous force on the projectile until it reaches the muzzle of the gun. The results obtained were satisfactory to a degree, but there was some of the charge that was not consumed and left the muzzle of the gun along with the

With the prism powders came an alteration

in the proportions of the explosive, which, from its brown color, was named cocea powder. It contained saltpetre, 79 parts; charcoal, 18 parts; sulphur, 3 parts, the charcoal used being carbon thus produced retained the amount of poisture required for pressing it into shape. With the introduction of quick-firing guns the "prism-brown" powders gave way gradually to smokeless explosives, which up to that time had been a dream of naval gunners. Smokeless powder became absolutely a necessity, for the reason that smoke-producing powders masked the object aimed at, and the torpedo boat, which was becoming a recognized feature of naval warfare, could dash up and discharge one or more deadly missiles under cover of the smoke. Smokeless powders were first produced in France, and for some time the secret of the manufacture was guarded jealously. As soon as the necessity for this kind of powder became apparent, however, a number of manufacturers devoted attention to it, and as a result various brands of smokeless explosives were placed on the market.

The most satisfactory results eventually made their appearance in cordite, which was produced through experiments made by Prof. Dewar and Sir Frederick Abel. Cordite is composed of nitro-glycerine 58 per cent., guncotton 37 per cent., and vaseline 5 per cent. Nitro slycerine is an oily, colorless liquid, and an active poison. It is produced by mixing a quantity of sulphuric acid with almost double the amount of nitric acid and allowing it to cool; about one-cighth of the total weight of glycerine is then added gradually, the mixture being kept below a temperature of 70 Fahrenheit by passing air and 3ld water through it. After the mixture he stood a sufficient time the acids are drawn off and the residue (nitro-glycerine) is washed and filtered.

Nitro-glycerine cannot be ignited easily by a flame, and a lighted match or taper plunged into it would be extinguished. It is sensitive to riction or percussion, either of which will detonate it. Another peculiarity is that the With the introduction of quick-firing guns the prism-brown" powders gave way gradually to

into it would be extinguished. It is sensitive to friction or percussion, either of which will detonate it. Another peculiarity is that the higher the temperature, the more sensitive it becomes. It will solidity at a temperature of 40°, and its explosive force is estimated to be about twelve times that of guippowder.

One of the most approved methods used in the manufacture of guipcowd is this. The raw cotton is torn into shreds, dried and dipped in a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids. It is then

mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids. It is then placed in a stream of running water and washed thoroughly. The cotton is then wrung out, usually in a centrifugal machine.

It is afterward boiled, dried, cut into pulp, and pressed into disks. When the guncotton is finished there should be no trace of the acids remaining. Vassiline, the other component part of cordite, is the well-known extract from potroleum, and its usefuiness is chiefly to lubricate the bore of the gun and thus lesson the friction between it and the projectile. It also has a tendency to impart a waterproof nature to cordite.

A coloriess liquid prepared from acetate of lime, called acetone, is used as a solvent in the manufacture of cordite. The method of preparing the explosive is: The required proportion of nitro-glycerine is poured over the gun-

lime, called acctone, is used as a solvent in the manufacture of cordite. The muchod of preparing the explosive is: The required proportion of nitro-glycerine is poured ever the guncotton, and the two, with the addition of acctone, are kneaded together into a stiff pasts. Vaseline is then added and the whole compound after being thoroughly mixed is put into a machine and the cordite pressed out and cut into lengths, after which it is dried.

To the artillerist the nature of cordite is represented by a fraction whose numerator gives in bundredths of an inch the diameter of the die through which the cordite has been pressol. Its denominator being the length of the atick in inches. The cordite known as 30-12, which is the size used for the d-inch quick-firing guns, signifies that its diameter is three-tenths of an inch and it is twelve inches long.

It is necessary to use a flue grain powder to ignite a charge of cordite, it being secured in such a manner that a flash from the tube firing the gun will cause the explosion of the charge. A full charge of powder for a 12-inch gun is 295 pounds, while the cordite charge having the same efficiency is only 167-19 pounds.

The wonderful strides made in the science of gunnery since 1840 is shown by the fact that at that period a 68-round projectile fired with a charge of 18 pounds of powder gave a muzzle velocity of between 1,000 and 1,100 feet a second, while at the present day a 100-pound shell, fired with 144 pounds of cordite, gives a muzzle velocity of 2,630 feet a second.

Cordite is one of the safest explosives known, and is not dangerous unless it is confined. It can be held in the hand and lighted without danger. It burns slowly and with a bright flame. Although comparatively a new discovery, it is used extensively in every navy throughout the world. It was manufactured first in Great Britain and was in general use on her battleships before adopted by other powers.

"FRONT" IN WASHINGTON.

Hotel Hall Boys Who Expect the Guests to Bo Part of Their Work.

The colored "front" of the Washington hotel is like no other hotel hall boy, white or black, in the United States. He doesn't hesitate to ask the guests to do part of his work. Old stagers at these hotels do not appear to think it strange, but folks accustomed to hotels in other parts of the country are at first rather surprised at the requests made of them by the colored 'front" of the Washington hotels. This is the style of it: "Goin' to your room, sir !" asks a "front" with

card and tray as a guest is about to step into "Yes." And then "front," handing the card says:
"Will you tap at Mr. Honeycomb's door and
tell him this gemman is downstairs and wants
to see him?"
Your room is 61, and "front" knows it, and
Your room is 61, and "front" knows it, and tell nim this gemman is downstairs and wants to see him?"
Your room is 61, and "front" knows it, and he also knows that Mr. Hoheycomb's room is 60, and to save himself a trip upstairs he'll bother you to tap at a strange man's room and deliver the message.
Or it is: "D'ye know, sir, if Mr. Bulloyton is in his room! You've just come down, sir, and there's a gemman here wants to see him. Sometimes it is: "Will you, plesse, sir, drop this letter into Mr. Finnigan's room?" And so it goes.

this setter into sit. Sinningas sroom? And so it goes.

The Northerner at first is a bit taken aback, but he soon becomes accustomed to the situation and grins at the audacity of the requests. Others tell the colored "front" to go to the devil, and so on. The colored "front" doesn't mean any disrespect. It is only his way of trying to shuffle his work onto others.

The second secon

OLD TIME PIPS AND LEFTES.

"It may sound strange to this generation, and specially at this time," said an old-time Nev fork merchant, "but fifty years ago in the United States the money of Spain was the people's money: in fact, Spanish coin constituted a large portion of the subsidiary coin circulation in this coun ry as late as the breaking out of the civil war This Spanish coin got into circulation in this ountry through some early becumiary trans action between the United States and Spain and for more than a generation it was com moner than our own. It included the 'fips' and the 'levies' of ante-bellum days.

"Fifty years are very few silver coins from our own mint were in circulation, particularly the smaller ones. A few dollars and half dollars were in use. The Spanish coins must have been circulated a good enany years, for they were generally worn very smooth. Some of them were so smooth, in fact, that they would not pass current. The rule was that if the pillars on them could be plainly seen, the coins were all right. I have seen flus that were so smooth and thin that they resembled nothing more closely than shad scales and levies that had been so long in use that they were like smooth disks. But those old Spanish coins,

more closely than shad scales and levies that had been so long in use that they were like smooth disks. But those old Spanish coins, worn as they might be contained more pure silver than the most of our own coins, and one of them would be a curiosity today.

"The fip represented one-sixteenth of a dollar, the levy one-eighth of a dollar. Fip was the abbreviation of an abbreviation of five-penny-bit. When people spokes out the whole of what they meant in talking of a five-penny-bit they called its fippesny-bit, but just fip was sufficient for ordinary, every-day transactions. Levy was the convenient contraction or eleven-penny-bit. This nomenciature for the Spanish coins, was used generally except in New York State, northern and northesastern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and New England. In those localities the people had no use for the eleven-penny-bit or flevy, nor for the fip or fippenny-bit or flev-penny-bit. They called the one a shilling and the other a stypence, and our own little silver three-count plece was a thrippence. But in southern New Jersey, southern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and other border States if one said shilling people wouldn't know what he meant. With them it was levy, Further south a levy became a bit, and the fip was a picayune.

"This was especially the case at and about New Orleans, and this nomenciature was carried up the Mississippi River by the popular means of communication in those days, the steamboat, to Rock Island, Dubuque, Galena, St. Paul and other river points. In the same way the terms were carried from New Orleans up the Mississippi River as far as the white people had pushed their way, up the Ohio to Louisville and above, and even up the Illinois Hiver to Peorla and Peru, and they took root in California when the Pacific coast was settled by people from the East. In the West it was easy to tell from what part of the country about it, the people wouldn't recognize such a rating. They insisted that it required only eight Spanish evice to make a dollar, while

Experiences of One Buried Under an Avalanche

of Snow and Ice. Brom the Portland Oregonian

From life to death and back again to life was the experience of A. Miller of Portland in the recent Chilkoot catastrophe.

Mr. Miller arrived in Portland yesterday feeling fairly well, yet he has not entirely recovered from the effects of being buried beneath tons of snow and ice. He suffered internal injury that for a time gave the physicians doubt as to the ultimate turn of his case, and looks back to the loss of many pounds of flesh as one of the least regretful features of his narrow Mr. Miller was caught under the large slide that extended over a mile slone the 100 men and women, fleeing from what was known to be imminent danger. After more than two hours of unconsciousness, during which time Mr. Miller was thought by many to have taken a permanent abode in the shadowy realm, he was insuly revived through the good offices of his friend, F. B. Holbrook of Fortland, and Dr. Maple, the Government physician who ren-dered such valuable services to the unfortunates. dered such valuable services to the unfortunates. About 11 A. M. Mr. Miller, with Mr. Holbrook and a party of over 100, left the Scales, a long rope being used by the party in the same manuer as by mountain climbers. This was mainly for the protection of the women, although some of the men found it valuable in clambering down the steep, treacherous trail. Shortly atter 11 Mr. Miller says he was suddenly made aware of the great avalanche by a terrific rumbic and roar from above. No one could see it; in fact, the driving snow made it impossible to more than see the trail beneath their feet. From the time the first roar was heard until the avalanche engulfed the party was only a moment. Most of those holding the rope were struck while still bending forward to protect their faces from the blizzard, the mass of snow simply crushing them down to the trail. Mr. Miller started to turn for a backwardlook when caught, and was pressed down on his side in a cranped position. When narrating his sensations at that time, he said:

"It is hard to tall how I felt. I realized our About 11 A. M. Mr. Miller.

cramped position. When narrating his sensa-tions at that time, he said: "It is hard to tell how I felt. I realized our danger first, before seeming to contemplate that I was facing death. Knowing how we had rescued many during during the day from smaller sides, ny first thought was the chances for teing rescued. My chest felt like it was fitted cued many during during the day from smaller slides, my first thought was the chances for veing rescued. My chest felt like it was fitted into a cement tomb, permitting no expansion. My fingers, hands, arms, and limbs were pinioned so that it would have required great exertion to move either. Rescue I knew must come soon or never, and I thought of the linemen who had gone on ahead a short time before, and of any that might have been above the slide, as the only ones from whom we could hope. My breath grew shorter. I tried to blow against the snow to enlarge the little place where I breathed. Each slight exertion warned me that I would rapidly succumb if Idd not remain perfectly quiet. Then I was terrorized with the thought of suffocating. It occurred tome that this had always been a manner of death for which I beld a peculiar horror. To be plutoned rigid, crushed by tons of snow, slowly dying, while life and happinese were a few foet above my head: As I felt weakness growing my thoughts turned to my wife and children. I saw them in their bome, all happy and contented, and then, as they were thrown into mourning for me in that very position in the snow. My mind thri reviewed their financial condition, and as I realized that they would be provided for I felt a sense of relief. Regretting that I must pass from them, yet happy to know they would be well, I left them to think of the final pang. A studor grew on me, without pain, until it was as though a physician held to my face an aniesthelic that took away consciousness and life.

"When I reviewed Mr. Holbrook held me by the collar and was vigorously challen me. My supprise was great to know the dagain come to life, and it required moments to reassure my suprise was great to know I had again come to life, and it required moments to reassure my supprise was great to know I had again come to life, and it required moments to reassure my supprise was great to know I had again come to life, and it required moments to reassure my supprise was great to know I had again c

time I began to recover, thanks to the considerate work of Dr. Maple, and finally was able to get out again."

When the reacuers dug Mr. Miller from the seven feet of snow burying him he was thought to be dead, and was laid out. Mr. Holbrook recognized him and commenced the resuscitation that restored life after more than two hours work. Mr. Holbrook, being nearer the rear of the party, was covered up only to about his shoulders, from which bosition he succeeded in getting to the surface. Others at different positions were covered deep, and will not be brought to the light until the sun melts the snow. Mr. Miller and his party were about three-fourths of a mile below the Scales when caught, the trail at the place being in the bottom of a guilly.

A peculiar condition, and one which, may be instructive to others similarly placed, was that of the number rescued shortly after being burled, those showing evidence of struggling violently were the ones that could not be revived. Many of these had scratched their own faces in a terrible manner, and one had torn an eyeball from the socket. Those who kept quiet were the only ones revived at all. One or two when they came to life were reving maniaca for a few minutes, which Dr. Maple explained to be a wakening in the same same of fright in which they same to unconsciousness.

TO BEAUTIFY OLD YALE BUILDINGS PRESIDENT DWIGHT

See the Greater Part of the Three Miller Bollars He Has Asked for Expended in Marvels of Medern Architecture. NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30,-Since 1886, when he was installed President of Yale, Timothy Dwight the second has given to the Yale patterns follows easily. world no such surprise as that contained in his last annual report. The report has been already summed up in THE SUN's news despatches, which have told that President Dwight called upon the friends of the university to raise between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 before the bicentennial of the college is celebrated in 1901. President Dwight's call for cash came like a bolt from a clear sky. The alumni and close friends of Yale had believed that the university was worrying along very comfortably on the big bequests it from time to time received. The

requires millions, and he aims to make Yale's bi-centennial a celebration which shall eclipse all others in the college's history. In his historical sketch of the inception of Yale, President Dwight makes the important appouncement that the date chosen for the bicentennial is October (probably the 9th), 1901. This was the exact date of the passage of the act by the Connecticut Colonial Legislature granting a charter to erect a collegiate school, which became Yale.

The largest building President Dwight plane to have completed for the bi-centennial is a new university hall. He says of it: This university hall, it is felt, must first of

single legacy from the testament of the late

William Lampson of Leroy, N. Y., save the

university about \$800,000 the past year. But

the venerable President Dwight has original

ideas upon subjects to carry out which he

PROPOSES TO ERECT.

all contain an audience room having a seating capacity sufficient for 3,000, or even 4,000, people. It must be designed to meet the wants of the institution on the annual commencement occasions and on other great public functions, when very large numbers will be assembled on the university grounds. It should musical concerts under the direction of our Department of Music. According to the plan which has been deemed wisest and most advantageous the building should likewise include a large dining hall supplying the place of our present dining hall, which is inadequate to the wants that we now have and will be still more inadequate to those of the early future. It is thought desirable also, if it shall prove practicable, to include within this building more adequate accommodations for the Tressurer's office and the other central offices of the university, the need of which has been alluded to."

No American university has a building constructed on exactly the lines suggested by President Dwight. Memorial Hall and Sander's Theatre, the grand Harvard building, most nearly approach it, but the Yale structure will be constructed on a scale not dreamed of at Harvard. The Yale building will cost at least \$500,000. It is currently whispered on the campus that President Dwight has snugly tucked away in his safe provisions for a boquest which will go far toward assuring the new university hall, but this is undergraduate surmise. At Yale the recitation halls are promisuously arranged. In the same building, classes in history, mathematics, and Latin are often taught. An important bont in the memorable message of President Dwight is this:

"The desirableness of independent and separate buildings for certain branches of study in the academical department of mathematica, for that of history and political science, and for one or more other department of mathematics, for that of history and political science, and for one or more other department of mathematics, for that of history and political science, and for one or more other department at the expense of each of which might the \$100,000 or less), if provided before the date of the bi-contennial anniversary, or soon after it, would be gifts to the university for which all teachers and students in these branches of loarning throughout the coming century would be grateful."

No recom be designed also for large orchestral and other musical concerts under the direction of our Department of Music, According to the plan

built of stone."

The above are the recommendations of President Dwight that indicate a radical change in the university policy in the line of creeking buildings. The three represent a request for \$1,250,000. President Dwightslee wants a new biological laboratory at a cost of \$150,000, two new dormiteries costing about \$100,000 apiece, and a new building for the use of the graduate department to cost \$100,000.

department to cost \$100,000.

There are nine requests for specific additions to the endowment fund of the university. They include \$100,000 for increase of the salaries of the professors of the theological school, \$250,000 for the law school, \$150,000 for a school of music, \$200,000 for the medical school, twenty new fellowships of \$6,000 cach remon, twenty new fellowships of \$6,000 cach for the graduate school, a quarter of a million for the academic department, \$75,000 for a professorship in the art school, a \$200,000 pension fund, a general fund of \$200,000, an observatory fund of \$100,000, an addition to the library fund of \$600,000, and incidentals \$100,000.

PRUNE JUICE USED IN WHISKEY. It Makes New Liquor Taste as if It Had Been Mellowed by Age.

If one looks over the advertisements in the newspapers devoted to the interests of the liquor trade, his curiosity is likely to be aroused by seeing many advertisements of prune juice for sale. As prune juice is not among the either as a beverage by itself or as a component part of rickeys, cocktails, or other mixed drinks, the person of inquiring mind is naturalpart it plays in the preparation of alcoholic beverages. An explanation of the uses of prune juice was recently printed in the Liquor Trades

Journal. It says: "The object of using prune juice in blending

"The object of using prune juice in blending whiskeys is to remove the unpleasant smell which is characteristic of new liquors, to take off what may be termed the rough edge, and to produce by artificial means the ripe, mellow flavor which otherwise comes only with ags. It is an undeniable fact that a good prune jnice will transform a rough, new whisky into a smooth, palatable flquor, while it would puzzle even an expert to decide that its mellowness had not been acquired by age.

"Naturally any material which produces such results is a valuable aid to blenders, and consequently there is a vast quantity of it used annually, though there are many who prefer to use malage, sherry, peach extracts, or some other compound, but one feels safe in aging that the users of prune juice are in a majority.

"There are several New York firms engaged in the manufacture of prune juice, while others import it from Europe. The basis of all the better brands of prune juice is a light fermented wine, to which are added certain proportions of sugar syrup and prune extract, with sufficient high-proof spirit to bring the mixture up to the desired sleecholic strength, and coloring matter to give it the proper shade. Some manufacturers also use certain chemicals, regarding the proporties and effects of which they maintain a profound secrecy, each claiming for the article which they produce a superiority over all others.

"However, the object of all is the same, viz., to supply a blending wine which will, with the least possible reduction in the proof, give to new whiskeys the bouquet of aged goods."

KIPLING ANECDOTE WRECKED.

Assorted Reasons Why a Story Yeld of His Boyhood Could Not Bo True. Kipling has described the travels of a plausible lie that has been properly launched and the

for several years as a Kipling sneedote has just seen vigorously denied by his father. According to this story, Mr. Kipling, senior, and his son went on a sailing voyage to-

and his son went on a sailing voyage together when Rudyard Kipling was a boy. The father was lying sick in his cabin when an officer appeared and said:

"Mr. Kipling, your son has climbed out on the foreyard, and if he lets go he will be drowned, and we cannot save him."

"Oh, is that ail!" said Mr. Kipling, "Don't worry. He won't let go."

Mr. Kipling, senior, is now quoted by an English paper as saying:

"The only time that I made a voyage with Rudyard was when he was 12 years old, and that was between Dover and Calals, going to the Paris Exhibition. I am never sick at ees, and on our steamship I don't think that there was a foreyard or bowagert or whatever you call it. I am sorry to spoil this little story, but the incedent never occurred."

MORIBONTAL STRIPES ON SHERTS. Startling Combinations of Colors in the New

There is one important question in the ter of shirts which warles with regularity, alto Bi-Centennial of the College in 1901 May though as a matter of fact the extent of the variations is limited. This is the engrossing problem for the stripes. Should they run up and down, or should they run horizontally across the bosom of the shirt! When that matter has once been decided, the selection of colors and

This year the question of the stripes can be answered positively. They will run borizontally across the bosom of the shirt just as they did five years ago, before the fashion of the vertical stripes came in with an impotus that made no other fashion admissible from that time until the present, when the pendulum has swung back just as positively and changed the fashion that prevails this year with a persistency that leaves no question of any other style. There is nothing else in the new fashions of shirts quite so striking as some of the combina-

tions of colors that have come to this country from England for spring wear. It is safe to say that they were intended only for export. Englishmen are conservative in the matter of dress compared to the freedom of fancy that prevails here, especially in the matter of summer shirts, and it is safe to say that even for sporting wear, boating, or the like, they would never select these fashions. The goods are stripes in the crudest and most elementary colors. Hed, light blue, and yellow are combined in a glaring fashion that can be compared only with the tints used in some of the cheaper Italian porcelains. Green and brown, light purple and

tints used in some of the cheaper Italian porcelains. Green and brown, light purple and
pink, and vivid orange and red are some of the
unusual combinations which appear in these
designs. Very few of the New York makers
bought them directly. They had the samples
and ordered for their customers what they
wanted The uncertainty of seiling them was
too great to make it safe to invest heavily in
them. But the new designs proved more popular than the dealers had expected. The plands
in mauve, blue, and pink are distinctly new
this season. The cheek is rather faintly indicated and the materials look from a short distance as if they were only of the solid color.
They are a complete contrast to the other noveities and are quiet and remest.

It is a fact well understood by every welldressed man and by the shirt makers themrelives that it is the standard designs which always make up best.

"Take that," said a dealer holding out a
sample which showed a rather broad blue stripe
of a white ground. "Could a man wear a pattern that was more dignified or more vertian to
be appropriate at all times! A man could wear
that at his office or at a wedding, and be well
dressed at both. Yet we have been selling that
exact pattern for fourtoen years, and the demand for it is as great as it ever was. Sometimes we have to get these new designs for persons who are looking for novelties and believe
that they must always get the latest designs in
order to keep up with the styles. But, as a
matter of fact, there is really no great sale for
these new things. Stripes in blue and plink in
a white ground, varied only in their width or in
the way in which they are arranged, continue always the best form and are, as well, the designs that sell best. A certain number of the
vivid new ones are always sold. But we never
try them a second time. It is their shabulte
newness that makes them sell. There is, of
couring, little or no novelty in the stripe, possibly one-lifth of an inch wide, holds its merit by
laving continues! p

plain ground. But this dark-blue stripe, possibly one-fifth of an inch wide, holds its ment by having continued popular for such a long time."

The greater latitude allowed in the matter of outing shirts is generally taken advantage of, and this year they are notable again for the vivid pinks, which look as if they were solid colors until closer examination shows either a narrow stripe or a small pattern of some kind—usually a clover leaf or fleur-de-lis outlined in white. They are worn this year quite as they have been for the past four years, The pleated fronts have gradually disappeared, and only the plain, unstarched bosoms are in demand this year.

Madras is as usual the most popular, and some of the thicker Oxford cloths made up with linen collars and cuffs are turned out by the best haberdashers. The pleats have fallen into disuse because the additional trouble and expense of making them were not justified by the effect. Nor did the trouble which they involved end there. The work of the laundress was doubled and the pleating diminished the strength of the bosoms. Occasionally one sees white cuffs with these shirts. But that is usually an especial fancy rather than the taste of the best models.

A tendency to substitute two for three studals the most striking variation in the dress shirts.

white cutts with these shirts. But that is usually an especial fancy rather than the taste of the best models.

A tendency to substitute two for three studs is the most striking variation in the dress shirts. That was noticed last winter, and, excepting those men who happen to possess three large pearl studs, there will probably be few objectors to the fashion. It has evidently come to stay. One London authority gravely communicates the following: "The collars of the Commin season will be at least a quarter of an inch higher than they were last year." This may be gospel for London, but no such tendency has been noticed here. Indeed, the excessively high collar is avoided by well-dressed men and it stands always as the symbol of either adolescence or unfamiliarity with the best fashions. The towering fences of stiff linen which were seen formerly on many a juvenile neck have disappeared and moderation is the standard in all matters. The high turned-over collars hold their own for summer wear and the newest modification of a namiliar fashion, or, more accurately, the latest revival of an old Tashion, is found in the rounded edges of the collars turned over in front. Some of the colored outing shirts have cuffs of two thicknesses turned over like the collars. But they are regarded as an extreme fashion. The high turned-over collars are all alike in one particular. They are so arranged as to close completely in front. So the V-shaped opening which has revealed many an Adam's apple is avoided. which has revealed many an Adam's apple is

PASTOR ASTON'S EXPULSION.

froubles of a Preacher at Windsor Terrace Who Kept His Own Affairs to Himself. It is some time since the Rev. Henry Aston committed the acts of technical immorality for which he has been expelled from the New York East Methodist Conference. The immorality, according to the conference's decision, consisted in unchristian conduct toward his wife. The Rev. Mr. Aston was at the time his troubles began paster of the Windsor Terrace Methodist Church. Windsor Terrace is a small community forming part of suburban Brooklyn. He had not been paster there very long before his troubles began, shecording to his friends, he showed a desire to keep his own af fairs to bimself. The women of his congregation tried by gentle and unobtrusive devices to unbend his attitude of exclusiveness and to show him that it was only just and reasonable that they should have full and detailed knowledge of his affairs. He was stiff-necked and obdurate to a degree. At any rate, that is what his friends say. He discovered after a while that the members of his congregation

what his friends say. He discovered after a while that the members of his congregation knew all about his personal affairs. They exulted, when in conversation with him, in dropping hints about the things which he had undertaken to concoal from them. He suspected his wife of underhand dealings with the enemy.

One summer's day he disappeared. Mrs. Aston berself did not know whither he had gone. It cannot so this crimes and misdemeanors filled the peaceful streets of Windsor Terrace. The preacher was gone from Monday to Saturday, when he returned a solenn committee wasted on him and asked questions. He returned on him and asked questions. He returned cryasive answers. The committee was retiring in more selemn mood than ever when he casually announced that he had spent the week at the Sing Sing came meeting praying for prying and inquisitive sinners.

The congregation raged. Before it had simply been grieved and concerned. In the friction the payment of the pastor's salary had been overlooked. He was quick to senze this strategic advantage.

"Woe is me," he said. "I have not wherewith to pay my rent. But I will not defraud my landlord. I, at least, am an honest man. I will move from the habitation of man to the house of told."

Ite took himself, his goods and chattels to the church gallery, which he curtained off. It is declared that Mrs. Aston called him "a white-whiskered old fool" and declined to follow him. lie heard her decision with meekness. The church was not altogether a pleasant place for him. The janifer, having a wife, sided with the congregation. He moved out and took a room somewhere in the more thickly populated part of Brooklyn. He didn't tell where. He went to the church was not altogether a pleasant place for him. The janifer, having a wife, sided with the congregation. He moved out and took a room somewhere in the more thickly populated part of Brooklyn. He didn't tell where. He went to the clurch every Sunday to preach. Sometimes there were six persons present. On pleasant Sunday cycanines biev

difficulty of evertaking it with a denial. Now bit of fiction that has been going the rounds

bin when an officient when a state of the chief factor in bringing about the engagement of John Sittes of 773 Eval Jufferson street, this city, and Mass Lorena Heybach of Belleration of the saloon was painted in the world. The name of the saloon was painted in the whole shopping, was caught without an umbrella. She was handed one of the saloon's as the passed, took it home, returned is by express, and accidentally sent her ringer. Sittes received the package, found the ringer site of any Patent Medicine in the World.

Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Fow deathed and Dental Cream have the indorsement of the Radional and Dental Profession, and are sold everywhere as 35 cents each. A sample of each while and facility and find the control of the saloon was painted in the world.

Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Fow deathed and Dental Cream have the indorsement of the Radional and Dental Profession, and are sold everywhere as 35 cents each. A sample of each while and facility and find the control of the saloon was painted in the world.

A MILLION TONS OF WIL

THAT IS THE OUTPUT OF THE DEED STATES IN A YEAR.

Sharly Everything We Use Made More or of Wire—A Weman's Cestume, from I list to Her Shoes, Full of Wire—The William Control of the Market

Wire probably plays a more important part modern life than any other one product of ou Industries. The extent to which it is used a be realized perhaps from the statistics of iron and steel wire manufactures of the Unit States. Every year this country produces abo 1,000,000 tens of iron or steel wire. Reduc to pounds this gives 2,000,000,000 pour as the annual output of the wire mills, about 30 pounds of wire for every man woman, and child in the United States If all of this were drawn down to a diameter of 26-1000 of an inch, one of the larger sizes use for banjo and mandolin strings, it would make a string more than two hundred million miles ong, or enough to wrap around the earth 40,333 times, or to form a two-wire metallic telephone line to the sun. The metal which goes to make up this coormous mass of wire legs about one-lifth of the entire output of our irot about one-lifth of the entire output of our irot a mines, and the finished product is equal to the mines, and the finished product is equal to the mines of raily the amount to the average production of railr-rails, and is probably more than enough to fo the frames of all the great steel sky scrapes erected in the whole country during the year. It would be as easy to enumerate the things in which wire is not used as it would be to give a list of those of which it forms a part. Your spectacle bows are made of wire, the rivets of your pocket knife are wire, your shoe heels are held together with a wire product, and you wipe your feet on a wire mat. Your wife is apt to have wire or wire products spread about for costume from head to foot. Her hat frame is often of wire; its flowers are built on wire stems; she fastens it to her head with pins of wire; her girdle and its depend-

ent ornaments are often wire products, while her parasol or umbrella is largely made of wire. We sleep on wire mattresses, we travel in cars drawn by wire cables, mage of wire, we steep on whice mattresses, and we depend upon wire for all the communications we have with one another over the telegranth or telechore. When we fly grout kites for scientific purposes we often use wire for a string, and we could not explore the depths of the sea without wire sounding lines. We fence our fields with wire and had our houses and furniture together with wire nails. This last use for wire is comparatively new, but it is now producily their great one that exists. The wire had was invented alroad. Twenty years or so ago the only places where it was seen in this concury were in foreign packing lakes, in according and circum, with thin, had hads, which were usually very range? These falls or heads in meneral use them were of square sections cut from steins of from. Today the cut that has a most disappeared from general use and been replaced by the wire nail. To drive a nail, when the tapered cut nail was the only one to be had, was an art which it is said a woman could never acquire, but any one can drive a wire nail. To a total production of 8700,000. could never acquire, but any one can drive a wire nait. The way in which the wire nail has displaced the cut nail is shown in these flaures; In 1886, out of a total production of 8,760,000 kegs, only 600,000 kegs, or 0 9-10 per cent, were made of wire. In 1896 the total production was 6,335,7300 kegs, and of these 4,719,800 kegs were wire nails, or 74 5-10 per cent. Each keg weighs 200 pounds, so that of the 2,000,000 pounds of wire made, this inquarry alone consumed 633,573,000 pounds or about one-thirt. Another third is used for making plain or barbed fence wires, the other third goes into the innumerable manufactures of the country, from the material which torms the hook that enables the fisherman to take his prey to the bleycle spoke or the vibrating cords of the plane and manufolin. Without wire we could not card our wool or catton to prepare cords of the piano and mandolin. Without wire we could not card our wool or cotton to prepare it for shipping, nor make a loom to weavalt into cloth. To-day even the largest car non are being made of wire, and England has already got a great number of big guns in service made of this material, which have proved themselves far superior in many ways to those built of more solid sections. No dynamos, motors, or other electrical instruments of the wind could be touch without wire. The dynamos, motors, or other reservicent wire. The of any kind could be made without wire. The strongest of all the wires made is that for pianos and other musical instruments. This is of strongest of all the wires made is that for pi-anos and other ansical instruments. This is of fine steel and tempered, and it is calculated to be able to resist a strain of 424,000 pounds to the square inch of section. Such wire sells for about \$1 a pound, while that made up into nails is seld for three cents a pound or less. The wire cloth makers, who make all sorts of fabrics from mesquite netting to fence cloth with meshes six or eight inches square, use enormous quantities of wire, and another great quantity is used in making the spiral springs which are used in all kinds of upholstered furniture.

which are used in all kinds of upholstered furniture.

The general manner of making wire is first to roll the rods down to a convenient size for handling and then, after tapering an end, pass the rod through tapered holes in a piste, which grow successively smaller and smaller. The wire is drawn through these holes by means of tongs, which grip the tapered and, and then it is wound on reels. The drawing hardens the material and it has to be annealed at frequent intervals by heating. In drawing very fine wires of silver or gold or other preclous metals the draw holes are often drilled through dismond or rubies, and the making of these plates is a special industry.

makes, among its other products, all the bjeycle spokes used in the United States. There are more than 1.000 sizes of wire made, ranging in measurements from the minimum of 1-1000 of an inch in diameter.

Wherein Waman Is Superior. From the Stoux City Tribune.

"The longer I live," sold the house physician of one of the big hotels, "the more I wonder as and admire the female stomach. That abused organ, cabined, cribbed and confined in a corset two sizes too small, can stand more hard knocks two sizes too small, can stand more hard knocks than any puglist that ever stepped into the ring. The average woman at a hotel has the choice of a world of things to cat and does not know in the least what to eat. Here is the list of the things that were slowed away at my table the other day by a spirituelle creature weighing not more than 100 poants and measuring seventeen inches about the middle:

"Soup, flesh with rice samer, olives, sliced cucumbers, sweetbreads, lurkey with chesinut dressing, grouse, asparagus, new polatoes, cauli-flower with cheese, two helphags of lobster Nowburg, lemon punding, her cream, cakes, Roque fortchese and offer. The liquida were a glass of white wine and a quart bothe of beer, which she shared with her father. This is her usual performance. I weigh 195 pounds, and take a great dual or exercise. My charer consisted of a light soup, stale bread, a liberal portion of beef, some peas, asparagus, cheese and coffes, That was plenty, if not too much. And women will drink sherry, milk punches, cocktails and other heavy concoctions and perhyps feel the effects of them, too. But they yet ever it quickly."

Annual Gales over course uno Boxes BEECHAMS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEP IN TURNEY MINISTER. IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick Beadache. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

